



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE
MOON, MARCH 10, 1895.

BY R. H. TUCKER, JR.

The times of beginning and end of the total eclipse were observed, using a pair of powerful field-glasses. The phenomena were as uncertain as usual in such cases, perhaps slightly confused in addition by thin clouds covering the Moon.

Time noted for beginning : 6^h 51^m 59^s P. S. T.

and end : 8 27 21

The face of the Moon beneath the shadow was slightly copper-colored preceding totality; strongly so during all of the total eclipse.

A darker patch of shadow extended from the northeast rim of the Moon, southwest to the edge of the shadow, before totality. During the total eclipse, this gradually shifted its position upon the disc, until it reached from the southwest rim of the Moon, towards the northeast, not quite to the northeast rim. This darker patch was not visible after totality, the shadow then being uniformly dusky, with no color.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE
MOON ON MARCH 10, 1895.

BY C. D. PERRINE.

The following observations were made with the 12-inch equatorial of the LICK Observatory.

At 6^h 00^m 26^s P. S. T., the first glimpse of the Moon was obtained, through thick haze and smoke. The image was very much distorted, and it was not until 6^h 17^m that the outlines of the shadow became at all distinct. Haze was present during the entire evening, and sufficiently thick to interfere materially, especially with the occultations.

The Moon's disc was visible at all times, and quite conspicuous except for a brief time at mid-transit, and even then the